

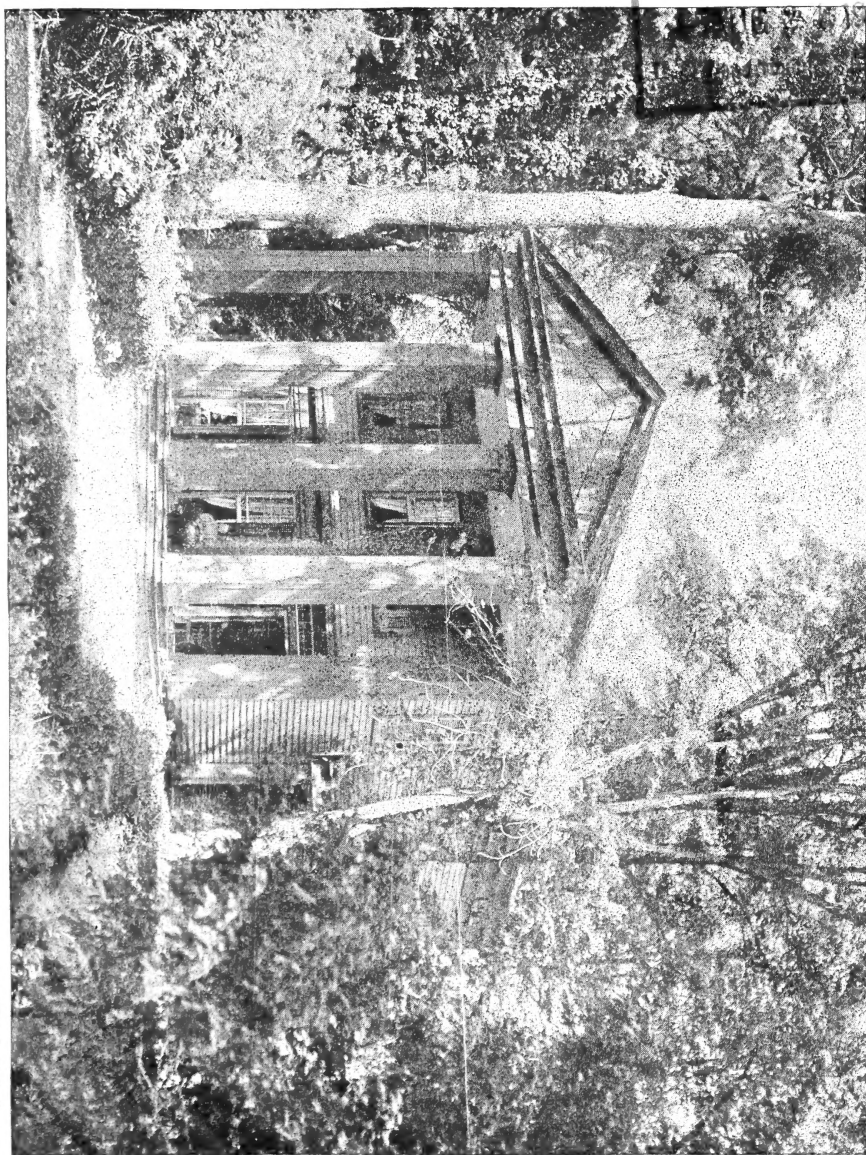
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
Peachland ♦ Nurseries.

1897.

340 ACRES IN FRUIT, FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK.



THE LARGEST TRIAL PEACH ORCHARD IN THE WORLD.

CHAS. WRIGHT, Prop.,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX CO., DEL.

Perry & Hearn, Printers, Salisbury, Md.

A Clean Bill of Health.

DELAWARE COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
Department of Horticulture and Entomology.

Newark, Del., September 22, 1896

Mr. Chas. Wright, Seaford, Del.:—I have examined a large number of trees in both your orchards and nurseries for the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, and Peach Rosette and was unable to find an instance of any of the above troubles. I believe your place is entirely free from these difficulties. Yours very truly.

G. HAROLD POWELL, Horticulturist and Entomologist.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS READ CAREFULLY.

Customers will save money, time and trouble by writing their name, post office address and shipping directions plainly and giving **GOOD BANK REFERENCE**. I will ship no goods to parties unknown to me unless cash accompanies the order, and orders will not be booked to be held any length of time unless a deposit of 25 per cent be sent with such orders.

No Substitution is the rule here, but in case those varieties ordered cannot be supplied it is always best to send an additional list or "second choice."

No Charge for packing. A small charge of \$1 to \$3 each for tree boxes is made.

I Refer to the Sussex National Bank of Seaford, and the Farmers Bank of Georgetown, Del., as to my reliability.

Pedigree trees and plants are not grown by the ordinary methods and such trees and plants ought to be worth double the usual price to any up to date planter.

Every Scion is cut from that tree which shows the greatest health, vigor and productiveness, combined with fruit of the largest size, highest color and finest quality.

Compare these methods with those where scions are taken indiscriminately from young blocks of nursery trees year after year, without ever knowing if they are even **TRUE TO NAME**, much less possess other desirable qualities.

If You wish to breed a Jersey cow or a trotting horse would you go to some breeder of scrub stock to purchase your sire and dam? Then why expect to make healthy profitable orchards from trees grown by a scrub propagator, from scrub stock, and with scrub knowledge of the business.

With Orchards of some 14,000 bearing trees, and berry fields of nearly 75 acres, in which San Jose scale, yellows or rosette have never made their appearance, as a ground work for propagation, also to aid planters in selection, I feel that such ought to be a guarantee for the best trees and plants that can be produced.

Then is it not to Your Interest to deal with one who grows fruit as well as trees, who is familiar with varieties, who knows what it will pay to plant and who can tell how to care for and cultivate same after it is purchased, than to buy of an ignorant tree agent, whose sole object is to make sale and get your money; yet these men can and do sell inferior varieties, often not true to name, at 50 to 100 per cent above what decent, intelligent nurserymen ask for them.

Do You Planters know that more than one half of your future success depends on varieties adapted to your soil, climate and markets, just as much as getting them true to name? A man who would plant a Wilson strawberry or a

Baldwin apple here, with the idea of making money, had about as well close up shop. Yet AGENTS recommend such varieties often.

I Employ no Agents, but in some cases I sell goods to reliable men who sell again at their own profit, which is a reasonable one, and I believe these to be honorable and high toned gentlemen.

In 1885 I began to grow trees and plants for my own use, but the business grew and I now number customers in most all the states in the Union and many foreign countries. The best customers I have are those who have dealt with me continuously and whose orders in the aggregate would run well up in the thousands of dollars. A SINGLE ORDER FROM ONE BUYER, OF OVER 100,000 TREES, OUGHT TO BE SOME RECOMMENDATION.

If I Have sold trees not true to name, I have yet to hear from it.

If I Could bud, graft, dig, label and pack every tree and plant I sold, myself, I would be willing to say that not many mistakes would occur. This being impossible, I employ only the best and most reliable labor by the day and not by the job, keep everything plainly staked, and cut or have cut under my personal supervision every scion for propagation. But I am not infallible, and when mistakes do occur I will do all in my power to rectify them, but am not liable for a greater amount than the original bill.

I do Not recommend all the varieties herein enumerated, for any particular locality, but a large trade demands a long list, in order that the peculiarities of soil, climate and markets may be met.

Experience With Tree Peddlers.

"In the spring of 1895, I bought some fruit trees from a nursery company at Rochester N. Y. The time of shipment was during that warm spell in the early spring. The trees were large and thrifty. On account of a misunderstanding, the trees were at the depot three days, and the small leaves which had started had all turned yellow. I set them with the usual care and lost but six per cent. The trees were from six to seven feet high, very fine, strong and vigorous and cost but \$2 per dozen. During the summer a tree agent representing some well known nursery called upon me and wanted to sell me some strawberry plants and trees. He acknowledged that the trees I had were nice, but said that his at 50 cents each would be much better. To make a long story short, I bought 6 German Prune trees, and with these he gave me 50 Crescent strawberry plants, which they 'were selling at 85 cents per dozen.' I afterwards found that I could buy the strawberry plants at \$2.50 per 1000. In the fall he brought the trees, and they were not so good as those from the other nursery company at 16 cents each. I set them carefully and last Spring not one was living. After he delivered the trees, he said that he had 'a package that was left over'—party had moved away. The amount to be collected on this package was \$11.50. If I would take them, he would make a liberal reduction. I told him that I would give no more than I could buy them for at Rochester, which was about \$2.11. He was very indignant and left. He came back later and said that I could have them. I didn't want them then at that price, but offered him \$1.50. He left the goods, and I don't think that, today, I have four specimens to show.—Q. Olean, N. Y., in Rural New Yorker, January 9, 1897.

Mt. Airy, Ga., July 11. 1896. Mr. Chas. Wright, Dear Sir:—The 3000 peach trees purchased of you two years since in October next, now present a beautiful appearance. I only lost one tree in the entire lot. I have been gathering the St. John for the past few days and expect to ship a hundred or more crates of peaches from the orchard, although it is less than two years old.

Yours truly,

J. P. FORT.

Fredonia, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1895. Chas. Wright, Seaford, Del. Dear Sir:—Peach trees have arrived and are very satisfactory, packing was also very good.

Truly yours,

L. ROESCH.

Fruit Department.

PEACHES.

"We failed", said the Delaware peach crop,
But its heart was far from sore,
For it knows in business one has to fail
To be richer than ever before.

To grow a successful peach orchard the land should be dry. This tree will not succeed on a wet boggy soil. Plow deep, harrow thoroughly and lay off rows from twenty to twenty five feet apart each way. Holes should be dug big enough to admit the roots, cutting away all bruised and broken roots before setting the tree. Set no deeper than it grew in the nursery but the soil may be heaped a little to allow for settling. Head the tree back to eighteen inches or two feet from the ground cutting off all side branches with a sharp knife.

If the ground is rich no manure will be needed but if poor, the tree must have a good start the first few years of its life or it will never be a success. Ashes, bone or compost manure applied near the base of the tree will give it a good start, while crimson clover and cow peas are among the best to supply the necessary vegetable matter.

The tree should be well pruned to a low head and thoroughly cultivated EARLY IN THE SEASON. To neglect this means a poor orchard and afterwards a complete failure. For this section and the south I much prefer fall planting, but further north this is not always desirable. Plant any time when ground is not frozen between October and May.

A list of five or ten good varieties is enough and when the purchaser is not acquainted with them I shall be pleased to assist in the selection.

PRICES (Unless otherwise specified)

	Each	12	100	1000
Heavy, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$8 00	\$60 00
First Class, 4 to 5 feet.....				50 00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.....				40 00
Second Class, 2 to 3 feet.....				30 00

NOTE—I will furnish Peach, Apple and Pear trees, my selection of varieties, at 10 to 20 per cent below rates quoted in this catalogue.

Since this catalogue was written Hon. S. B. Hieges, United States Pomologist, and Prof. G. Harold Powell, have both, in able addresses before the Peninsula Horticultural Society, advocated propagating from selected and pedigree trees, only bearing out fully what I have said on a previous page.

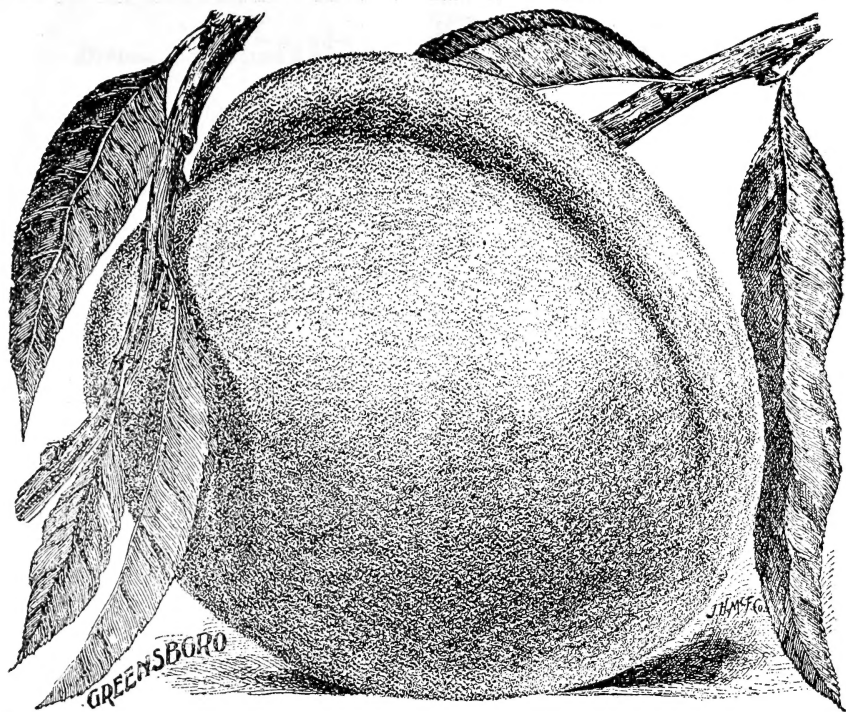
Varieties are named in order of ripening as near as can now be determined.

Sneed—Of Chinese type, nearly as large and similar in appearance to **Thurber**. A first class extra early peach, valuable where early sorts are a success; fruits on my grounds two weeks ahead of **Alexander**. Price, 4 to 5 feet 25c each, \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$8 per 100.

Alexander—Medium size, white with red cheek, good in some localities but worthless here.

[NOTE—After testing all I retain this as the best of this type.]

Japan Dwarf—A new variety ripening about the same time as the above, less inclined to rot, white with blush.



✓ **Greensboro, (New)**—from North Carolina, claimed to ripen with Alexander and to be of large size, fine flavor, and to possess other desirable qualities. I have not seen it fruit. June buds 25c each, \$10 per 100.

✓ **Triumph.**—The earliest yellow freestone yet introduced. Large as St. John, equally as fine in appearance and ripens with Alexander. Has fruited on my grounds and bears out claims made for it. Price 1-year trees. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$10 per 100, 3 to 4 feet \$8 per 100.

✓ **Mamie Ross**—A peach of the Chinese type, twice as large and finer every way than Rivers, with which it ripens. Those who plant Rivers will find it a "back number" in comparison. Fruit very large, white with blush, nearly free, an immense bearer. Originated in Texas and fruited here two seasons. Price 10 cents each.

✓ **Rivers**—Good size, white with blush, hardy and productive.

✓ **Connet Early**—A twin sister to the Elberta. Has fruited three years in my orchard. Very large, white with red cheek, good quality, productive, not inclined to rot, ripens nearly a week ahead of Mountain Rose. Price 25 cents each, \$10 per 100.

✓ **Bishop**—Early. Nearly equal to preceding but of a different type. Larger than Mt. Rose, finer every way and a week earlier. Fruited two years here. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each.

✓ **Boyd**—Early, very similar to John Haas; a good early sort.

✓ **Ellerd**—Large, white and red, of Chinese type, coming ahead of Mt. Rose, desirable and good.

Cannon Early.—A freestone originated by a large peach grower near me. Medium size, high flavor, deep rich red, white flesh. Good bearer and ripens with Hale's Early, but of a different type and not possessing the bad qualities of Hale's. A favorite with many growers. Price 10c each.

John Haas.—Rather large, red and white, rots but little, freestone and hardy.

Hale.—Good size, red and white, worthless here.

St. John.—Medium to large, yellow, freestone, valuable.

Ameliaberta.—A cross between Amelia and Elberta, combining the good qualities of the latter with the early ripening of the former. Freestone, very large and high color; ripens with Mt. Rose. Price 10c each.

Lady Ingold.—I value this higher than St. John in every respect, does not rot and is larger, better colored; and more prolific. Ripe same time as Mountain Rose.

Lewis.—A Michigan variety similar to Troths, but hardier.

Mt. Rose.—Medium, white with red cheek, good.

Crawford Early.—Large, yellow, red cheek, popular. I have the genuine propagated from trees over thirty years old.

Foster.—A duplicate of preceding, better I think.

Barnard Early.—Small, yellow, red cheek, hardy.

Reeves' Favorite.—Very large, yellow, high color, shy bearer, a beauty.

Mary Choice.—Similar to above in every way.

Belle (of Ga.)—Medium, white, red cheek, good bearer.

Chinese Free.—Larger and better than above but similar.

Thurber.—Not so good as preceding.

Chinese Cling.—Very large, white, cling, rots badly.

Moore's Favorite, Oldmixon, Mt. Rareripe.—So nearly identical as to need but a single description. Large white, red cheek, valuable, popular everywhere.

Snow Orange.—Similar to Barnard Early and ripens near it.

Crosby.—A small yellow freestone that possesses no value here.

Champion.—This was a fine white freestone in 1895, but this year has not developed into much. Ripens with or ahead of Oldmixon.

Jennie Worthen.—Similar to above but I believe several days earlier, fine. Price 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each.

Wheatland.—Immense size, rather productive, fine.

Emma.—A new yellow freestone, Chinese type, following Elberta; of fine size, quality and appearance. The originator has 30,000 trees of this planted. Price \$10 per 100 for 2 to 3 feet trees only.

Susquehanna.—Very similar to Wheatland, not so productive.

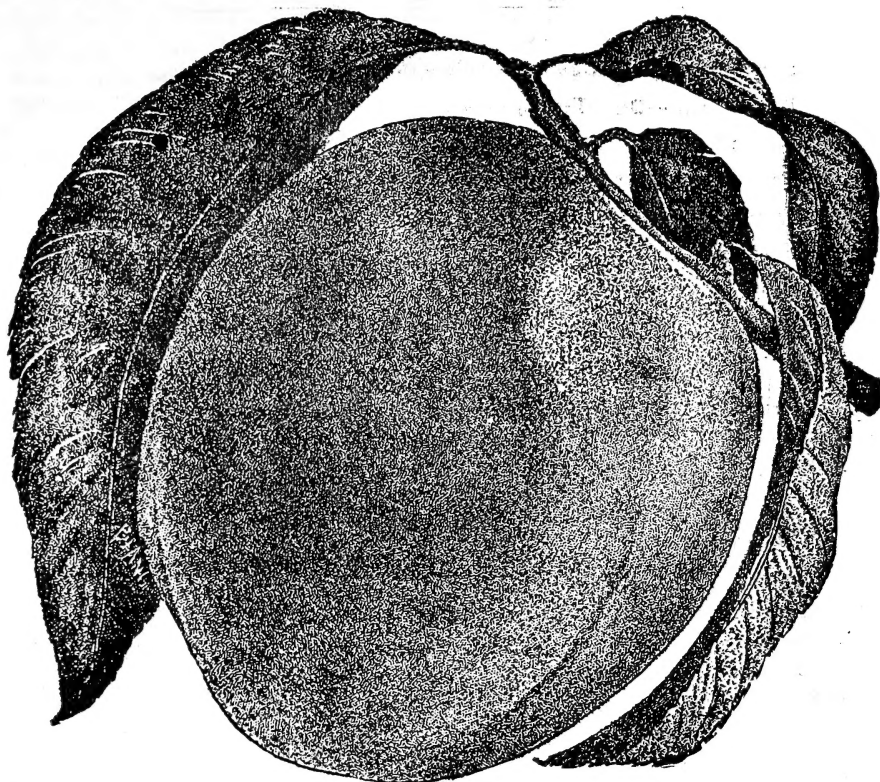
Globe.—Very large, more oblong than preceding, ripens a little later.

Peninsula.—A small yellow freestone, very prolific.

Stump.—Medium, white, red cheek, prolific and good.

Crawford Late.—Large, yellow, red cheek, good.

Brandywine and Prize I believe to be identical. Both very large, yellow, red cheek, and fine; about a week later than Crawford.



ELBERTA.

Elberta—Very large, yellow, hardy and prolific, more in demand than any other. Can only be furnished in assortment this spring.

Chairs' Choice—This season it was the finest peach I had; finer than Elberta, larger than Crawford Late by one half, a week later than Crawford, yellow, red cheek, freestone.

Prince Rareripe—Large, red and white, good.

Pool Large Yellow—Larger and ten days later than Crawford Late, good.

Walker. (Variegated, Free)—white, red cheek, very prolific, follows Stump.

Fox Seedling.—Larger and not so highly colored, and a week later than Walker. Good bearer.

Couper.—Large, red and white, better than two preceding, and later.

Hill Chill.—Medium, yellow, very productive and hardy, a Michigan variety.

Gold Drop.—Medium, golden yellow, hardy, a Michigan sort.

Stevens' Rareripe.—Large, white, red cheek, popular in New York and Michigan.

Beers' Smock.—Large, dull yellow and productive.

Garey's Hold-On.—Perhaps larger than Smock, otherwise similar.

Wonderful.—Duplicate of preceding, not so good.

White Heath Cling.—Large, white, valuable for canning.

Henrietta.—Immense yellow cling; good.

Salway.—Large, late, yellow, freestone, after Smock.

Billeyau October.—Rather large, late, red, ripens in October. Valuable for evaporating, canning or preserving.

NOTE.—Times and markets change so that a list of profitable varieties varies with each season. I therefore omit giving a list for orchard planting, but will be glad to aid in the selection of such when so requested.

Augusta, Ga., Dec 27.—I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the peach trees, which came in excellent condition and are very satisfactory. You have certainly given us good roots this time. Very respectfully,

P. J. Berckmans, Pres. American Pom. Society.

Alexandria, Ky., Nov. 7,—Trees received all in good shape.

Yours truly, J. F. Wright.

Goldsboro, N. C., Nov. 28.: Mr. C. Wright, Dear Sir.—Trees received all right last Friday. Much obliged for the extras. Am well pleased with the trees.

Yours truly, Lee Driver.

Milford, Mich., April 1st: Mr. Charles Wright, Dear Sir.—The orchard I bought of you three years ago I expect will have some fruit this season, and has done nicely.

Yours truly, E. R. Dunlop.

Centerville, Md., September 11th, 1896.—The plum trees you so kindly sent me nearly all lived and made splendid growth. Many made wood six feet.

Yours truly, Samuel T. Earle.

PLUMS.

This has become an established crop with most fruit growers, and under favorable conditions, with a proper selection of varieties, is proving profitable. Plant, manure and cultivate as you would a peach orchard, but BE SURE you select the right varieties, or failure will follow.

It is better to have too many rather than too few in order that proper pollination may be secured.

Those varieties that bloom about the same time, including different types should be selected. Some varieties are valuable for fruit only and others as pollenizers.

Do not mix Japan with American or Domestic sorts with the idea of pollinizing as these bloom so far apart as to be of but little value in this respect.

The following list is believed to include the best.

Bridgeville, Del., June 6. 1896.—Trees doing well. Lost none so far.

Yours truly,

S. H. MESSICK, Master Delaware State Grange.

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
Red June, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$25 00
Sophie, 2 to 3 feet.....	50		
Wickson, 4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	
Chas. Downing, 2 to 3 feet.....	50		
Milton, 2 to 3 feet.....	50		
Leading varieties, 4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 50	15 00
“ “ 3 to 4 feet.....			12 00
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....			10 00

Newberg, Md., April 9, 1896. Mr Wright, Dear Sir:—Your trees came to hand O. K.
Yours truly, WM. COULBY.

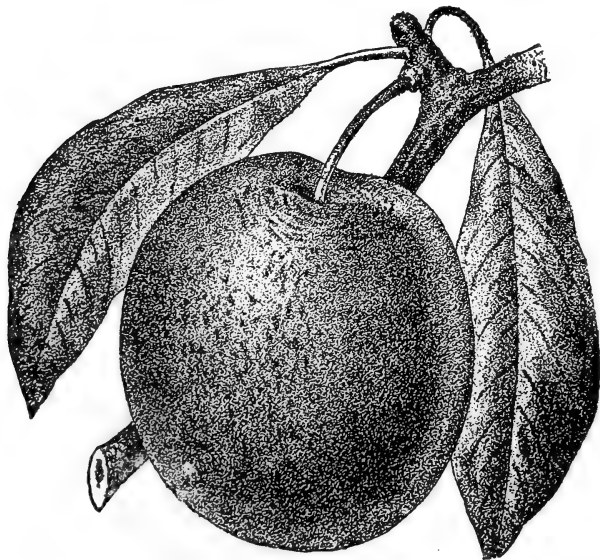
JAPAN VARIETIES.

✓ **Red June** (Red Nagate, Shiro Smomo or Long Fruit).—Medium, conical, deep redish purple, flesh yellow, good quality, cling, very early, productive. handsome and probably most valuable of all the Japan Plums.

✓ **Willard** (Boton 26).—Probably the earliest Japan plum, round, dark red, freestone, but rots badly.

✓ **Ogon**.—Medium, yellow, freestone, early. One of my favorites; quality good and tree productive.

✓ **Abundance**.—Rather large, dark red on yellow ground, juicy, rich and free, strong and productive, and by many considered the most desirable plum.



BURBANK.

✓ **Burbank**.—Large as a Troth peach; deep red on yellow ground; flesh firm, immensely productive. This should follow Abundance in time of ripening, but this year it ripened first.

✓ **Maru**.—Rather small, light red, quality poor, but blooms late.

Chabot—Large, red, pointed, ripens about with the last Burbank.

Satsuma—Large, deep red, flesh blood red, juicy and high flavor.

Kelsey—The largest, pointed, skin yellow, with a blush, often considerable bloom; rots badly.

Wickson—This is Mr. Burbank's best. I have not seen it.

The Japan plums rot considerably and bloom very early, but with these exceptions they are about all that can be desired. They make most delicious preserves and jellies.

NATIVE SORTS.

American Eagle—Rather large, early, deep dull red.

Chas. Downing—Large light crimson, mid-season, good.

Golden Beauty—Large, yellow, firm flesh, late.

Milton—Considered the earliest and best of the natives, Large, red, cling; much earlier than Wild Goose and valuable for market.

Moreman—Medium, very rich dark red.

Wolf—One of the best, mid-season, free stone, yellow, mottled with crimson.

Wild Goose—Large, light red, has been very prolific and valuable, with me.

Whittaker—I cannot see any difference from above. Good.

Sophie—Originated by J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md.. A cross between Wild Goose and German prune. In shape it resembles the German prune, but in most other respects, color, etc., the Wild Goose type predominates. Said to be the most desirable native for pollenating purposes, and a valuable acquisition.

Pool Pride—Medium size, red, medium to late, good bearer.

Prairie Flower—Large, dull red, midseason, prolific, desirable, cling.

Reed—One of the best for preserves; superior to Damson; medium, deep cherry red and productive.

Newman—Similar to Wild Goose, but three weeks later.

Wooten—Medium, red, good bearer, mid-season.

Any of the domestic type not herein named, such as Lincoln, Richland, Spaulding, Green Gage, etc., will be supplied at lowest market rates.

APPLES.

Prepare the land as for peaches; lay off rows 30x30 feet. A good plan is to set a short lived variety between the trees one way, or, say 15x30 feet. At the end of fifteen years when trees begin to crowd, cut out the short-lived trees, leaving all 30 feet apart. Plums or dwarf pears may also be set in apple orchards, to be removed later. Erect growers, like Shockley or Red June, should be cut to an outside bud when pruning; and spreading growers, such as Wine-sap, should be cut to an inside bud. This will make all the trees assume a more regular form and make a prettier orchard. I am not an advocate of apple or any kind of orchards seeded down in grass; keep them thoroughly cultivated, manure highly and spray always. The apple grower here has a bright future; it is now a settled question, if we select the proper varieties success will crown our efforts. By all means plant apples of such varieties as are known to succeed here. Plant orchards large enough to attract buyers, too; not merely a few trees for family use.

PRICES.

	Each	Doz.	Hund.
5 to 6 feet, 2 to 3 years.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
4 to 5 feet, 2 to 3 years.....			12 00
3 to 4 feet, 2 to 3 years.....			10 00

EARLY APPLES.

✓ **Red June**—Rather large, conical, dark brilliant red; quality good. Exceedingly productive.

✓ **Red Astrachan**—Large, red, poor quality, shy.

✓ **Yellow Transparent**—Large, yellow, early bearer, prolific.

✓ **Fourth of July**—Large, red and yellow striped, good.

✓ **Williams' Early**—A fine, large, red striped second early variety. Highly praised in Kent county, Delaware. Profitable.

✓ **Chenango (Strawberry)**—One of the most beautiful early sorts I have fruited. Large, conical, yellow, with red stripes; good bearer.

✓ **Early Harvest**—Large, yellow; old standard sort.

FALL APPLES.

✓ **Mother**—Large, red, conical; of most delicious flavor; heavy cropper, September. For family use this is unexcelled.

✓ **Smokehouse**—Very large, red striped on yellow ground. Finest quality; heavy bearer.

✓ **Md. Maiden Blush**—Medium, conical, yellow with dark grey spots on skin; fine.

✓ **Fall Pippin**—Very large; greenish yellow; fine.

✓ **Grimes' Golden**—Good size, conical, golden yellow; of highest quality, but don't hang well on tree.

✓ **Gloria Mundi**—Largest size, yellow; strong grower.

WINTER APPLES.

✓ **Stayman Winesap**—The acme of perfection for Peninsula growers. One-half larger than the old Winesap; conical, light yellow with heavy shading of red all over; a beauty. Mild flavor, of best quality; keeps till April or May. A strong grower and a heavy bearer. No one will regret planting this.

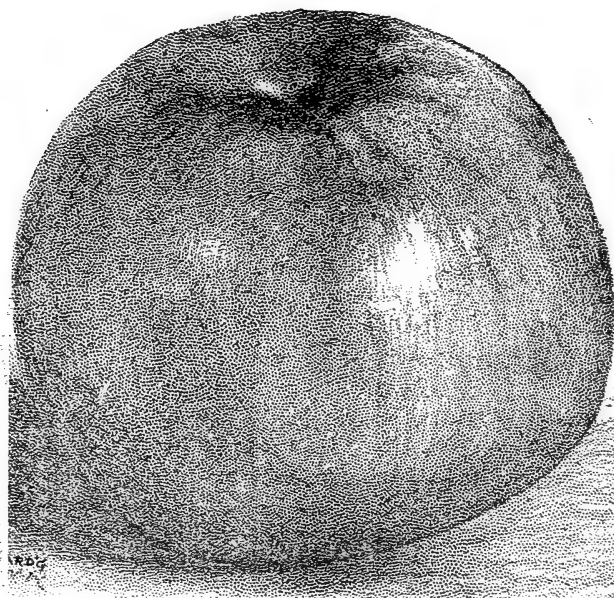
✓ **Missouri Pippin**—Rather large, deep rich red, sometimes a few green striped, fair quality, an immense bearer, keeps till May. For market unexcelled here. Trees often bear in the nursery row.

✓ **York Imperial**—Rather large, lopsided, round, flattened, yellow shaded with light red, quality of the very best. A good bearer, keeps till mid winter.

✓ **Winesap**—Too well known to need description. Medium, brilliant dark red, conical, of the highest flavor, immense bearer and good keeper, lacks only size.

✓ **Ben Davis**—An admirable variety here, very large, conical, light red and yellow stripes, quality poor. Keeps till mid winter; an enormous bearer.

✓ **Rome Beauty**—Large, red, somewhat specked and striped, fair quality. Favorite with many growers, profitable.



PARAGON.

Paragon (MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG)—Still another of the Winesap class that is admirably adapted to our wants. Very large, conical, somewhat flattened, very dark red, good quality and a most excellent keeper. Tree is a strong grower, an early bearer and exceedingly productive.

Shockley—Small to medium, conical, striped red on yellow ground, quality only fair, but a good bearer and may be kept till apples come again.

Kinnaird—A seedling of the Winesap, retaining its good qualities with the addition of size. Rather large, conical, deep red, good keeper, desirable.

Lawver—Large, deep red, good keeper.

Lankford—Very large, conical, deep green changing to red, a good keeper, heavy bearer.

Yellow Siberian Crab—For cider purposes.

PEARS.

Well drained land, deep soil, clean culture, liberal applications of non-stimulating manures are all necessary to successful pear culture. Well rotted compost, muriate of potash, bone, clover turned under in May, followed by a light coat of lime, are all good. Cut out all blighted branches in winter, cutting well back beyond the diseased parts. Spray every year with bordeaux mixture for leaf blight and scab, use dust or White hellebore for the slug, and success is reasonably sure. The Bordeaux mixture used three times every spring will prevent the leaves from falling till late autumn, and this loss of foliage has been the great drawback to pear growing. With spraying all the finer varieties of pears can be grown without difficulty.

The range of varieties is so great that pears may be had in eating condition the year round. Summer pears should be gathered ten days before they are ripe, autumn varieties two weeks. Standards are best for permanent orchards and should be set 20 feet apart each way, pruned to a pyramidal shape. Set no deeper than they were in the nursery. Dwarfs should be set deeper than roots may put out above the quince stock.

PRICES.

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 6 feet Standard.....	\$ 25	\$2.50	\$15 00
4 to 5 feet Standard.....			12 00
3 to 4 feet Standard.....			10 00
Dwarf.....			10 00
Koonce Standard.....	50		25 00

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Lawson (COMET)—A beautiful pear that has sold for fabulous prices to those who could afford to pay for beauty; fair quality, brilliant color, ripens very early. I have several hundred trees planted. Standard.

Bartlett—Almost too well known to need description. Large size, juicy, rich and high flavor, bright yellow when ripe. One of the leading market varieties. D. and S.

Clapp Favorite—Large, greenish yellow; a dull red cheek on the sunny side; rich, juicy and good. Should be gathered early. D. and S.

Garber—Late summer and early fall; of the Kieffer class; exceptionally fair every way. Good grower, immense cropper, and better flavor than others of its class. S.

Early Harvest—Very similar in every way to Lawson, same season. S.

Buffam—Medium pear shaped, early, good. S.

Tyson—A summer pear of high excellence. S.

Bartlett—Seckel—A cross between these two popular varieties, having the size of the former combined with the delicious quality of the latter. S.

Koonce—An exceedingly early pear, two or three weeks in advance of Lawson; similar in shape, size and color, of much better quality. This is doubtless a valuable acquisition, and will be popular as it is free from blight; a strong grower and productive. S.

Leconte—Of the sand pear type, and no value here. Good in Southern localities. S.

Manning Elizabeth—Small size; bears in clusters; rich yellow and red color; juicy, excellent and very productive. One of the best early pears. S.

Wilder—A bell-shaped, yellow skinned, red blushed pear, ripening after Lawson; quality fairly good, strong grower and good bearer. Standard.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Clairgeau—Very large, yellow skin, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; fleshy, yellow, juicy and sweet. An early bearer, very productive and beautiful. Standard.

Duchess d' Angouleme—Largest size, dull rusty yellow, good quality, juicy. A No. 1 market variety. Dwarf and Standard.

Anjou—Very large size, dull rusty yellow, high flavor; juicy, rich and excellent. Succeeds everywhere. Dwarf and standard.

Kieffer—More largely planted in upper Delaware and Maryland than any other variety, very large, skin yellow when ripe, fair quality, very showy, bears very young and is very productive. The tree is a beautiful grower, hardy and free from blight, and we know of no pear that is more profitable. Does not rot at the core and is the best variety for canning. Standard.

Howell—Large; light waxen yellow, red cheek, rich, sweet and melting. early bearer, productive, hardy and valuable. Standard.

Seckel—Small; skin yellowish brown: of excellent quality, very productive. Standard.

Sheldon—Large, greenish yellow with rusty cheek, melting and juicy Standard.

Washington—A fine early fall variety, of high quality, and for family use very desirable. Standard.

Bosc—To my taste the finest of all pears; medium to large, long, russet skin; ripe in September; tree a crooked grower. Standard.

Vermont Beauty—Medium, obovate, yellow, with carmine cheek, flesh rich and of high quality. Follows Seckel in ripening. Standard.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Lawrence—Of the very best quality, hardy, healthy, productive and good. Fairly large; skin yellow; succeeds everywhere. Standard.

Lewistown, Pa., April 11, 1895. Dear Sir:—The pear trees received today. They are fine young trees; wish I had 100 more. Yours Respectfully,

V. D. STONEROD.

Prices, Md., January 2, 1896. Mr. Chas. Wright. Dear Sir:—Pear trees all received in good condition and taken care of. Respectfully, J. I. LEWIS.

Prices, Md., April 5th, 1896:—On my return home I find the trees all O. K., and they look to be in good condition. Respectfully, J. I. LEWIS.

IF YOUR order is a large one send list of varieties wanted, and ask for CASH QUOTATIONS on it.

SOME ENTERPRISING WESTERN FIRMS call great attention to the fact that their strawberry plants "are not to be compared with the poor cheap stuff offered by New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware growers," when the fact is these same people have made what reputation they now possess on plants purchased in the above mentioned localities and sold to their patrons at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent. Why a trip of a few hundred miles can so transform a worthless(?) plant, I was never able to account for.

MY BUSINESS is to grow fruit, fruit trees and plants. I am not a trucker or a florist, hence I cannot supply vegetable or flower plants, or seeds. or cut flowers. Nor am I engaged in the manufacture of crates, implements or fruit packages. or in breeding live stock or poultry. I believe to be successful a man cannot be a "Jack-at-all-trades," hence I am engaged in growing trees because I love it, and plant these trees and plants into orchards and berry fields be-

cause I love to market their products. My nurseries enable me to propagate that which is best, and my orchards to test the various varieties so as to be able to furnish my patrons good fruit that will reward them for their trouble, and enable me to obtain HONEST DESCRIPTIONS before placing them on the market.

APRICOTS.

This fruit rarely succeeds here unless protected from late frosts. Culture similar to peaches.

VARIETIES.

✓ **Shense** (ACME)—A novelty that I have never seen. Said to be of Chinese origin and to equal the best California production. 25 cents each.

Can supply any of the following varieties: Moorepark, Roman, Peach, and Royal. Russians are of no value here, and Japan varieties bloom too early.

QUINCES.

Under favorable conditions this is a profitable fruit. Requires heavy manuring, clean cutting and judicious spraying to have it in perfection.

VARIETIES

✓ **Orange**—The most popular sort, large, orange shape, good bearer, early.

✓ **Champion**—Very large pear shaped, productive, an early bearer, late.

✓ **Meech Prolific**—Claimed to be a superior variety. Originated in New Jersey, the state that produces so many wonderful things.

Price \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

PERSIMMONS.

Japan sorts have fruited here entirely unprotected, producing fruit as large as small oranges; dried they are said to be equal to figs. I have the Japan; also American Seedling. \$1.00 each.

CHERRIES.

✓ **Black Tartarian**.—Large, late, purplish black; a standard variety.

✓ **Gov. Wood**—A magnificent cherry; very large, yellow with red cheek; delicious, juicy, rich. Mid-season.

✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau**—Late; pale yellow and red, productive and sweet.

✓ **Rockport**—An Ohio variety, highly prized; large, red, juicy and delicious.

✓ **Yellow Spanish**—Mid-season, large, yellow, red cheek and productive.

✓ **English Morello**—Latest, dark red, juicy, acid and profitable.

✓ **Early Richmond**—Popular, early variety, red, juicy, acid.

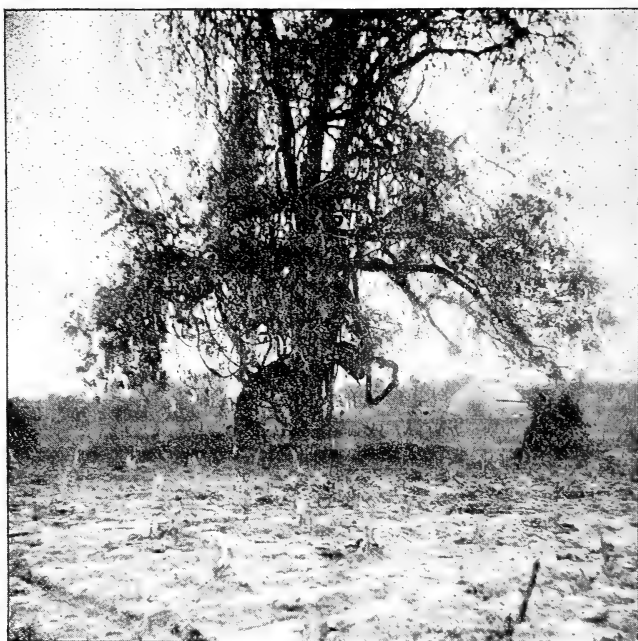
✓ **Elkhorn**—Very large, black, rich, juicy and good; a great bearer, late.

✓ **Windsor**—Somewhat similar but even later than above, very desirable.

✓ **Olivit**—Of the Morello type, Large shining red, rich and juicy.

Price 50c each, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

GRAPES.



The cut represents a hickory tree on this place over which is entwined a grape vine of unknown age, the vine measuring 26 inches in diameter four feet from the ground. If there is a larger vine in America I would be glad to hear of it.

✓ **Concord** (M)—Black, strong grower and productive. 10 cents each.

✓ **Worden** (E)—Earlier than Concord; good quality, good grower, black, 10 cents each.

✓ **Moore's Early** (E)—Large berry, small bunch, not productive. 10 cents each.

✓ **Wilden** (M)—Very large and fine; black. 10 cents each.

✓ **Delaware** (M)—Red, and best quality. 15 cents each.

✓ **Brighton** (M)—Red, very good. 15 cents each.

✓ **Woodruff Red** (E)—Very large, compact bunches, delicious quality, productive. 25 cents each.

✓ **Wyoming** (E)—Red, productive and very fine. 10 cents each.

✓ **Lady Washington** (L)—White, bunch very large and fine quality. 25 cents each.

✓ **Catawba** (L)—Large, red, delicious quality. 10 cents each.

✓ **Niagara** (M)—White, and very fine. 10 cents each.

- Pocklington (L)**—Very large, compact, bright yellow, and fine. 10 cents.
Empire State (E)—Medium size, small bunch, good quality, white. 25 cents each.
Eaton (E)—Very large, black, of recent introduction, valuable. 25 cents.
Moore's Diamond (M)—New, white, fine, highly endorsed. 25 cents each.
Moyer (E)—New red, and said to be very fine. 10 cents each.

NUT TREES.

I have a full supply of Chestnuts, Japan, Persian and Black Walnuts, Pecans, Almonds and Filberts.

CHESTNUTS.

Ridgely—The best native chestnut; originated in Delaware. Ripens early and begins to bear at two years. Nut large and sweet, and tree prolific. \$1.00 each, \$10 per dozen; small size, 50c each, \$5 per dozen.

American Sweet.....	25 cents each.
Paragon	50 " "
Japan Giant.....	50 " "
Spanish.....	25 " "

FILBERTS.

Kentish Cob—Oblong, excellent quality. 25c each.

English—The sort usually sold on fruit stands. 25c each.

PECANS.

Tree similar to hickory; succeeds well here. All the following are very thin shelled, and large fine nuts: Stuart, Van Deman, Mexican. 50c each.

WALNUTS.

English (California Soft Shell)—The finest nut of this class I have ever seen. Comes into bearing at six years and is a good bearer. Price \$1 each.

Persian—Large and fine. Price 50c each.

Japan—Bears at three or four years and in addition to nuts is a most excellent shade and ornamental tree. Price 50c each.

Common Black—From selected strain. 25c each.

ALMONDS.

Hardshell.....	25 cents each.
Softshell.....	25 " "

STRAWBERRIES.

This is a specialty here. I probably have growing now on my grounds several million plants from beds that have never fruited, and I know to be true to name. EVERY PLANT I set in the spring of 1895 and '96 was dipped in tobacco water before setting in order to be sure of ridding them of any insects before planting. I am safe in saying one half or more strawberry patches in the country are infested with root aphid, a little insect that gets on the roots and soon causes the plant to die. Many reasons are advanced for this, some lay claim to "dry weather," a "bad stand," etc., but when pushed to the point, the aphid is always at the bottom. It is about as destructive to the strawberry grower as yellows to the peach grower and it is about as HONEST(?) to sell peach trees you know to be affected with yellows, as it is to sell strawberry plants that are infested with aphid.

Many large plant growers whilst they were aware of this pest existing in their patches, never quit selling such plants, and their customers of course got the benefit of it.

It seems to me ANY INTELLIGENT man who wants to raise a profitable strawberry patch, would prefer to pay a fair price for guaranteed plants, rather than have others of a doubtful reputation as a gift.

My plants have made an excellent growth and are as fine as I ever saw. They are dug, carefully cleaned and straightened, tied 50 in a bunch, packed in light baskets with roots in moss and in any ordinary season can be shipped long distances in perfect condition, as the following will show:

Denison, Texas, Nov. 13, 1896. Dear Sir:—Strawberry plants received O. K. Hope they will prove of value in this climate.

Yours truly,

T. V. MUNSON & SONS.

Judsonia, Ark., April 22, 1896. Dear Sir:—The plants ordered of you came in day before yesterday in fine condition, and are now set out.

Respectfully,

JACOB C. BAUER.

Pine Bluff, N. C., April 16:—The shipment of plants received and are doing well.

Yours truly,

R. S. G. MCNEILLE.

Delphi, Indiana, May 2, 1896. Friend Wright:—Plants of Ideal and Oricle came all right. They are fine indeed. The other kinds are also doing nicely.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. HAYNES.

To grow a successful strawberry patch the ground can hardly be made too rich. Plow deep, subsoil if you think best, harrow thoroughly, and when in best possible condition lay off rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. If not already rich use from 600 to 1000 pounds of fertilizer rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid in the row, well united with the soil. Potash had best be applied as a top dressing after the plants have begun to grow. Sweet potatoes or cow peas make an excellent crop to precede strawberries. Set plants early in spring, from 15 to 20 inches apart, being careful to set roots straight down and pressing soil well to them. Clean cultivation should be given during the entire growing season. Manures containing clover or weed seeds should be avoided. Plants like Bubach, Leader, and others, should be set not over 15 inches, while Warfield, Greenville, or Crescent may be 20 inches.

Those marked "Per." have perfect flowering blossoms—that is, will bear a crop by themselves. Those marked "Imp." have imperfect blossoms, and must have at least one row in every four or five of some perfect flowering sort to insure pollination, or the crop will be a failure.

I now have fruiting on my place 75 varieties, yet there are more than half of these of little value here. I have grown and discarded the varieties which appear at the end of this list as being of no value or duplicates of what we al-

ready have. Among standard varieties I recommend Bubach, Haverland, Warfield, Gandy, Greenville, Sharpless, Mitchel's Early, Lovett, and Enhance, all well-tested and desirable. Of the newer sorts the following are the most promising: Oriole, Ideal, Plow City, Bouncer, Sparta, Wm. Belt, Satisfaction, Bismarck, Anna Kennedy, Michigan, Brandywine, and Tennessee Prolific.

ANNIE LAURIE—Matthew Crawford says of this berry: "Perhaps the most desirable amateur berry, all things considered, that I have ever fruited. It has created a sensation wherever shown on account of its size, beauty of form and color, and delicious flavor." Plant a stout vigorous grower and a good bearer.

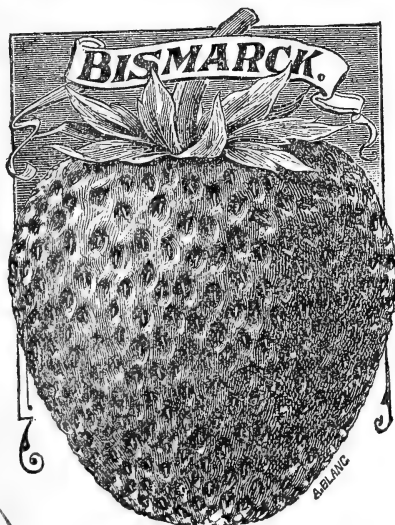
ANNA KENNEDY—Said to be a most beautiful berry; medium to large; as regular in form as if moulded; quality excellent; a strong grower and a good bearer.

BEECHER—This is a very large irregular shaped berry; a strong grower. Try it.

BOUNCER—A new berry which Mr. Hale regarded with so much favor that he paid \$50 in gold for a name for it. Very large, somewhat irregular, deep red in color, fine flavor, strong grower and good bearer. Rather late in ripening. Try it.

BELLE—Fairly good, medium early.

BISMARCK—A seedling of Bubach. A stout vigorous grower on my grounds; fruit obtuse, conical and very heavy; color bright scarlet with no green tips, firm, fine flavor and prolific; season late; a better grower, and equally as prolific, with a perfect blossom. A decided acquisition.



BISEL—Productive of medium to large berries in midseason.

BERLIN—A much stronger grower than Bubach. Berry large, good shape and a few days later than Bubach. Still it is not to my liking.

ENORMOUS—This is, as its name indicates, an immense, rather late berry, wedge-shaped in form, light color. The originator of Bubach says this is larger and far more productive and better every way than Bubach. Comment seems unnecessary.

EVANS—A large, heart-shaped berry of the Wilson type, which is well worth a trial as it originated on this Peninsula.

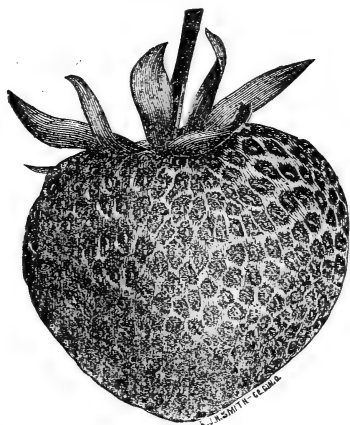
ERIE.—Somewhat similar to the above, from Pennsylvania. A leading grower says: "These are the largest plants I ever raised; berry large, round, dark red, firm, very late; I think well of it."

EDDING.—From New Hampshire. A new early sort of much promise. Not fruited here.

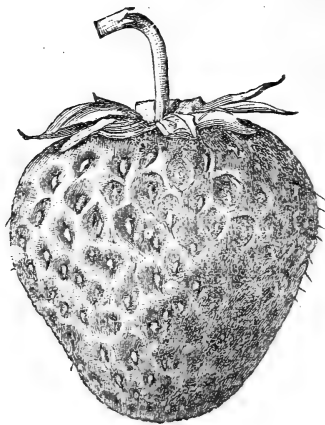
EDITH.—Very large, wedge shaped, light red, productive; ripens with Gandy.

FOUNTAIN.—Of the Haverland type, but perfect flower. Being firm, dark glossy red, productive: season medium.

GARDNER—From Iowa; berry large, crimson, firm, good quality, and excelled by but few in growth of plant and productiveness, early.



BRANDYWINE.



ELEANOR.

✓ **BRANDYWINE**—Another season's fruiting has changed my opinion of this, and now regard it almost more highly than any berry I have. Berry large, regular, deep rich red, firm, good flavor, good bearer, and a most vigorous grower. In fact all that can be desired in a perfect strawberry. Medium early with me.

✓ **ELEANOR**—The originator claims this to be "the largest and best very early strawberry." Ripens with Crystal City, as productive as Crescent and equal to Wilson in firmness. Good strong grower.

✓ **GERTRUDE**—Strong, vigorous grower, fruit large firm and abundant, early.

✓ **GIANT**—Strong vigorous grower, later than Gandy, berry large, firm, of Cumberland type. The originator writing from Marlboro, N. Y., July 14, said "it was still producing fine fruit with many green berries on the vines."

✓ **GLEN MARY**—This is a berry of immense size both in berry and plant, fine quality and unsurpassed beauty. It has been so well advertised that further comment is unnecessary. The introducer offers \$100 in gold for one equally as good.

✓ **HOLLAND**—Stout vigorous grower, foliage rich dark green, plant all that can be desired; berry large, firm and altogether desirable in every way, season medium.

✓ **IDEAL**—I am more impressed than ever with this. The berry looks as if moulded and every one is perfect. Fruit large, firm, fine quality, and must certainly command fancy prices. Plant all that can be desired in growth, vigor and productiveness. Season a few days after Mitchel's Early.

✓ **IVANHOE**—Small, late and no value on my grounds.

✓ **KANSAS PROLIFIC**—Not fruited here; plant a good grower.

✓ **LEADER**—One of the largest, finest flavored and most beautiful very early berries; plant a poor grower with me.

✓ **LANAH**—A new southern variety highly endorsed but I haven't fruited it. Very early.

✓ **LADY THOMPSON**—Of little value with me.

✓ **LOOMIS**—Not fruited here.

✓ **MELE**—A new Kansas variety said to have produced twice as much fruit as Crescent, somewhat larger, holding its size to the end of the season. Plant has withstood drouth better than any other sort tested there.

✓ **MARY**—Rather large size, mid-season, poor quality and I think we have better varieties.

✓ **MARSHALL**—For an amateur berry of immense size this is all that can be desired, medium early and a beauty. Plant very strong but does not increase rapidly.

✓ **MICHIGAN**—As large and fine as Gandy, fully equal in quality and ripens ten days later. When Gandy is at its best Michigan shows its first ripe berries. Plant a strong healthy grower and prolific.

NO NAME is unworthy of a name and no value here; the latter would be a more appropriate name.

✓ **ORIOLE**—Also from the originator of Ideal and a fit companion, but hardly so well shaped; firm, large, dark red color and ripens a few days later than Mitchel's early, and is the best of its season.

✓ **ONA**—No value here.

✓ **OCEAN CITY**.—I have not seen this berry but it is highly recommended, said to be very large, late and productive. Has sold higher than other varieties ripe at same time.

✓ **PLOW CITY**.—A strong vigorous grower, with light green foliage and tall fruit stalks; berry very large and productive, rather late. The originator says: "In 1893 from four rows sixty-six feet long, 211 quarts of Plow City were picked by one picker, besides a great many that were carried away for samples. Eight boxes were sent to the World's Fair, each box containing respectively 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16 and 17 berries. One plant 1 year old, sent at same time had 192 perfect berries and blossoms."

✓ **SATISFACTION**.—Perfect blossom, larger and more productive than Bisel, one of the best shippers. Just the berry to set with pistillate sorts, ripens late. A new berry of great promise.

✓ **SPARTA**.—My friend M. A. Tayer, the largest small fruit grower of the Northwest, sends this out as a Warfield, with a perfect blossom. It is a strong grower, and while I have not seen the fruit, I have no doubt it is a fit companion for Warfield and desirable where that variety succeeds.

✓ **TUBBS**.—Berry large, good color, firm and a good shipper; plant extra strong grower. Mr. Tubbs has picked from 900 to 1000 quarts per acre at a single picking on light sandy soil. It is regarded as the best there.

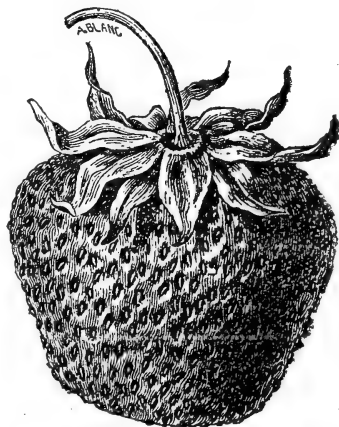
✓ **TENNESSEE PROLIFIC**.—This possesses all the requisites for good early market variety and has been well tested here. About as large as Bubach and fully as productive. Ripens with Mitchel's Early, or a little later, and is far superior to that popular sort. One of the best pollenizers for pistillate sorts and no collection is complete without it.

✓ **TIMBRELL**—The worst humbug I ever grew.

✓ **WINNEPEG**—New, not fruited.

✓ **WESTON**—Of the Greenville type. Plant a strong grower, productive, berry medium to large, ripe mid season.

✓ **WM. BELT**—Large, strong, vigorous plant, resembling Brandywine in growth, fruit very large, firm, glossy red, and productive. Crawford says "it is the largest he ever saw, twelve berries often measuring a quart. Altogether we regard it as the best ever offered."



TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.

WESTERN UNION—Much has been said of this berry in the past few years. It has been fruited extensively in lower Delaware and Maryland, always commanding big prices. I bought a supply of plants but after growing and seeing it in fruit, I am convinced that it is our old friend, the Bubach. I have since learned there is a true Western Union and I have secured plants of this for trial. The latter has a perfect flower while the so called Western Union we grow has an imperfect flower.

NOTE—I shall pack these plants in the very best possible condition and cannot be responsible for any that may die, as such often comes from defective planting, neglect or other causes out of my control. I give good count and the best plants I know how to grow, and the planter must do the rest.

Strawberry Price List.

	Doz.	100	1000		Doz.	100	1000
Annie Laurie (Per).....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$	Ivanhoe (Per).....	25		
Anna Kennedy (Per)....	50	1.50		Kansas Prolific (Per)....	50		
Beecher (Per).....	25	50	3.00	Leader (Per).....	40	1.00	
Bouncer (Per).....	50	1.00	6.00	Lanah (Per).....	40	1.00	8.00
Belle (Per).....	25	50	3.00	Lady Jane.....	40		
Bismarck (Per).....	50	2.00	15.00	Lady Thompson (Per)...	25	50	2.50
Banquet (Per).....	25	50	3.00	Loomis (Per).....	50		
Bubach (Imp).....	25	50	2.50	Lovett (Per).....	25	50	2.50
Bisel (Imp).....	25	50	3.00	Lloyd (Imp).....	50	1.00	5.00
Brandywine (Per).....	40	75	5.00	Mele.....	1.00		
Berlin (Imp).....	25	50	3.00	Marshall (Per).....	50	75	5.00
Crescent (Imp).....	25	50	1.50	Mary (Imp).....	50	75	4.00
Columbian (Per).....	25	50	2.00	Meek's Early (Per).....	25	50	2.00
Dew (Per).....	50	2.00		Mitchel's Early (Per)....	25	50	2.00
Enhance (Per).....	25	50	2.00	Michigan.....	50	1.00	8.00
Eleanor (Imp).....	25	50	3.00	No Name (Per).....	50		
Enormous (Imp).....	50	1.50	6.00	Nob e (Per).....			
Evans (Per).....	50	1.50	10.00	Oriole (Imp).....	50	1.00	7.00
Epping (Imp).....	50			Ona.....	50		
Erie (Per).....	50	1.50		Ocean City (Imp).....	75	1.50	10.00
Edgar Queen (Imp).....	25	50	2.50	Phillip's Seed. (Per).....	50	75	2.00
Estego (Imp).....	50			Plow City (Per).....	1.00	3.00	25.00
Eclipse (Per).....	50			Snowball (Per).....	1.00	4.00	
Edith (Imp).....	50	1.50	10.00	Satisfaction (Per).....	50	1.50	10.00
Fountain (Per).....	50	1.50	10.00	Sharpless (Per).....	25	50	2.50
Greenville (Imp).....	25	50	2.00	Sparta (Per).....	1.00	4.00	30.00
Gandy (Per).....	25	50	2.50	Smith's Seedling (Per)...	25	50	2.50
Gertrude (Per).....	50	1.50	10.00	Tubbs (Per).....	25	50	2.00
Gov. Hoard (Per).....	25	50		Tennessee Prof. (Per)...	25	50	2.00
Giant (Per).....	50	1.00	8.00	Timbrell (Imp).....	50	1.00	
Glen Mary (Imp).....	1.00	4.00	25.00	Warfield (Imp).....	25	50	2.00
Gardner (Per).....	50	1.00	4.00	Woolverton (Per).....	25	50	
Haverland (Imp).....	25	50	2.50	Wm. Belt (Per).....	75	1.00	6.00
Holland (Imp).....	40	1.00	5.00	Winipeg.....	1.00		
Hayne's Seedling (Imp)				Weston (Imp).....	1.00		
Ideal (Per).....	50	1.00	7.00	Western Union (Imp)...	30	50	3.00
Imperial.....							

IN OUR trip through six counties in the berry season of 1893 the only strawberry patch that was better than ours was at Mr. Wright's; they were true to name as well as vigorous and well cared for. Mr. Wright has the largest collection of peaches in America, and the best feature of his business is that as he fruits so many varieties himself he has stock true to name and varieties best adapted to this Peninsula. His connection with the World's Fair, at Chicago, last year, as Superintendent of Pomology, and his wide field of observation, has given him a knowledge which is of great value to his patrons.—Peninsula Farmer.

The following have been fruited and discarded, but still many nurseries catalogue them: Rio, Gillespie, Ella, Mrs. Cleveland, Parker Earle, May King, Parry, Victor Hugo, Viola, Stayman Nos. 1 and 2, Miller's seedling, Southard, Swindle, Standard, Gen. Putnam, Price's seedling, Porter, Chesapeake, Sandoval, Hoffman, Bidwell, Gipsy, Shuster's Gem, Alabama, Stevens, Acme, Miami, Osceola, Sadie, Bedar Wood, Van Deman, G. Pacific, Burt, Auburn, Beverly, Chairs, Cumberland, Barton, Beauty, Aroma, Cyclone, Sherman, Williams, Muskingum, Capt. Jack, E. P. Roe, Dayton, Eureka, Martha, Saunders, Carmichel, Leviathan, Splendid, Iona Beauty, Walton, Belle of Lacrosse, Felton, Crystal City, Clark's Early, Daisy, Louise, Manchester, Mt. Vernon, Middlefield, Mammoth, Ontario, Oregon Everbearing, Pineapple, Princess, Regina, Robinson, Tippecanoe, Westbrook, Wilson, Monmouth and many others will go also after this season, as my intention is to grow the best only.

Raspberries. —

This is quite a crop in this locality. Fields of 50 to 100 acres are common. The ground should be well prepared by plowing, harrowing and using a bountiful supply of compost manure. Set the plants 5 to 6 feet and keep cultivated the entire season.

Moline, Ill., Nov. 28, 1895. Chas. Wright, Dear Sir:—The Miller Red raspberry plants received in fine shape, large and thrifty, and liberal count.

Respectfully,

CHAS. C. STONE.

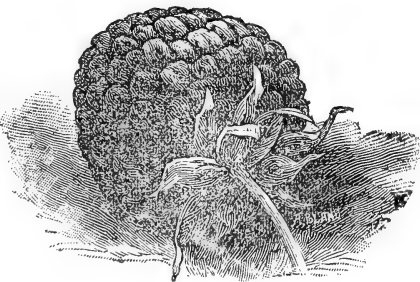
LOUDON—A new red variety that is only inferior to Miller. Size larger, but hardly as productive and early.

A strong grower and valuable.

WINANT—This seems to be desirable. Berry is rather large, productive, very firm and a good grower, early. I like it.

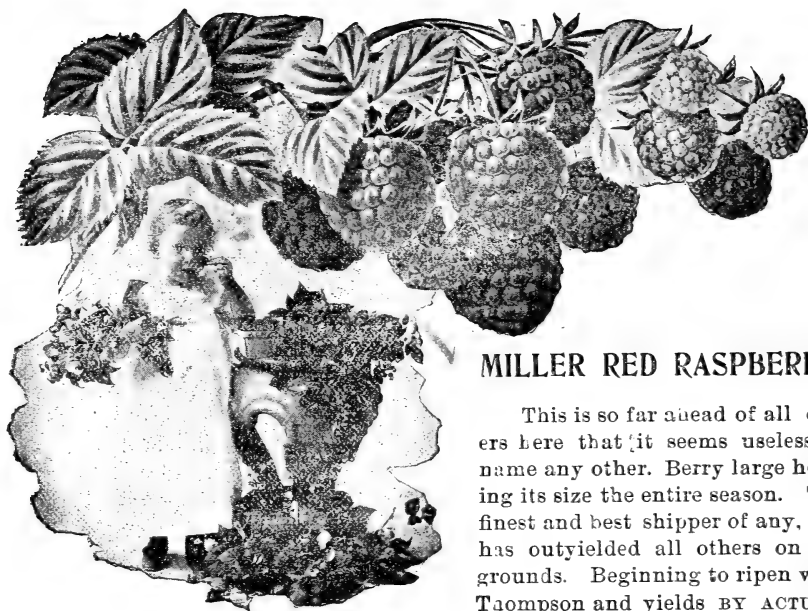
KENYON—Foliage deep green, berry large, firm and productive, early.

MARION'S FAVORITE—Strong grower, berry good size, deep red color. Productive medium early.



LOUDON

The above four varieties are all worthy of cultivation.



MILLER RED RASPBERRY.

This is so far ahead of all others here that it seems useless to name any other. Berry large holding its size the entire season. The finest and best shipper of any, and has outyielded all others on my grounds. Beginning to ripen with Thompson and yields BY ACTUAL-

TEST, THREE TIMES AS MUCH, and sells at double the prices. Why plant others? I picked 330 quarts per acre at a SINGLE PICKING the past season, from a field that had no manure and had been badly dug for plants.

Being largely instrumental in its introduction, and having tested every variety of any prominence I take great pleasure in being able to fully bear out the above statement. But unscrupulous dealers sell Brandywine and several other inferior sorts as Miller. Better look out for these. My stock is large and fine. I have 56,000 plants in fruiting plantations of this alone, showing my confidence in it.

PRIDE--Small, unproductive, poor grower, no value.

ROYAL CHURCH--Crumbles and dies badly, worthless.

THOMPSON--No value here.

BRANDYWINE--Not so good as Miller.

CUTHBERT--Winter kills and is unproductive.

TURNER--Unproductive.

COLUMBIAN--A new purple raspberry, of the Shaffer type, very large, productive and a most vigorous grower. Does not sucker.

BLACK CAPS.

MILLS NO. 15.--Fruited for me the past season and is a very early, productive and firm. In fact the best I have fruited.

KANSAS.--Very large size, later than above.

PRICES.

	12	100	1000
Miller.....	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$10 00
Winant	50	1 50	10 00
Kenyon.....	2 00	15 00	100 00
Marion's Favorite.....	2 00	15 00	100 00
Loudon.....	2 00	15 00	100 00
Mills.....	1 00	3 00	
Kansas.....	50	1 50	
Columbian	2 00	6 00	50 00

Alexandria, Ky., Dec. 5th. Dear Sir: Plants came in good order.

Yours truly, W. W. WHITE.

BLACKBERRIES.

Follow same directions as given for raspberries, except prune more closely and pinch back the young canes.

EARLY HARVEST.—Small, early, very productive.

WILSON.—A standard variety following above; much larger and finer but winter-kills when planted north.

ERIE.—Medium in size, ripens mid-season.

LINCOLN.—The most vigorous and prolific of any berry I have; fruit ripens too late to be profitable here. Otherwise a most desirable sort.

MAXWELL.—Medium size, bush dwarfish, very early.

ELDORADO.—This lacks size and is not early enough to be profitable here. Otherwise I like it.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—Early and large, the best of its class.

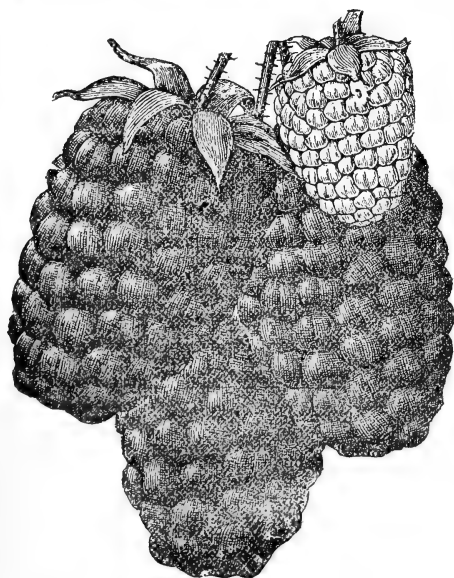
✓ **LOGAN BERRY**—This is a supposed cross between the black berry and raspberry. Bush somewhat trailing in growth, very vigorous. Berry red in color, but size and shape of a Wilson blackberry. Tastes like a red raspberry, but ripens much earlier. Altogether it is a most unique novelty.

✓ **BURBANK'S JAPAN GOLDEN MAY BERRY.**—Too much name and too little fruit. In fact I have never seen a specimen on my plants, so can't say if it possesses value or not, but the plant winter kills here.

✓ **JAPAN MAYBERRY**—Has not fruited for me.

✓ **ALBINO DEWBERRY**—No value here.

✓ **JAPAN WINEBERRY**—No value except as a novelty.



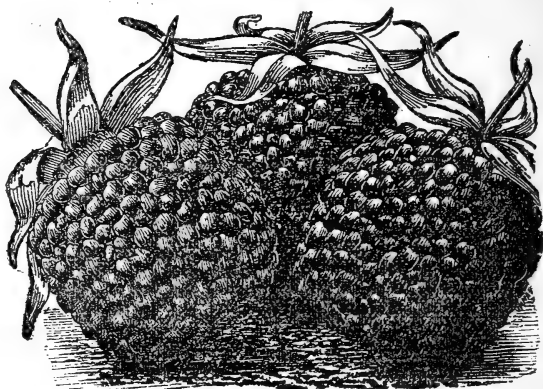
LOGANBERRY

STRAWBERRY**RASPBERRY**

Plant upright, strong grower. Berry large, ripens nearly all summer, but tasteless, and of no value.

Cheswold, Del., April 5, 1896. Mr. Wright, Dear Sir:—The plants were received O. K. today and are very satisfactory.

Yours truly,
J. C. EMERSON.



STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

PRICES.

	Doz.	100	1000
Early Harvest and Wilson.....	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$ 6 00
Erie.....	75	1 50	10 00
Maxwell.....	1 00	3 00	25 00
Eldorado.....	1 00	3 50	30 00
Lucretia.....	50	1 00	8 00
Loganberry.....	4 00	25 00	200 00
Strawberry-Raspberry.....	1 00	6 00	50 00

Thanks for your descriptive catalogue. It is a good one which is more than I can say of most of them.

F. MORLEY, Benton Harbor, Michigan

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A rapid growing bush from Japan. Leaves light green with a silvery appearance (not free silver.) Fruit red, suitable for sauces, pies, etc. Ripens in September and very ornamental. Fifty cents each.

CURRENTS.

	Dozen.	Hundred.
Fays.....	\$1 00	\$6 00
Cherry.....	75	4 00
Victoria.....	75	4 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Dozen.	Hundred.
Downing.....	\$1 00	\$6 00
Houghton.....	75	5 00
Industry.....	1 50	10 00

ASPARAGUS.

	Hundred.	Thousand.
Conover's Colossal.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
Barr's Mammoth.....	75	4 00
Palmetto.....	75	4 00

RHUBARB.

	Dozen.	Hundred.
Myatt's Linnaeus.....	\$0 75	\$5 00

Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

	EACH.
Beech, native.....	\$0 50
Dogwood, native.....	50
Elm, English.....	1 00
Horse Chestnut.....	1 00
Maple, Norway.....	50
Maple, Sugar.....	50
Maple, Sycamore.....	50
Maple, Silver.....	50
Tulip Poplar.....	50
Blue Ash.....	50
Catalpa Speciosa.....	50
Larch, American.....	1 00
Altheas.....	50
Lilac.....	50
Spirea.....	50
Privet.....	25
	Each Dozen
Hydrangea, P. G. Fine large plants.....	\$0 50 \$5 00

EVERGREENS.

	EACH
Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, White Pine, Douglas Spruce, A. Arbor Vitæ, Chinese Golden Arbor Vitæ, etc.....	\$1 00
Blue Spruce.....	1 50
Silver Cedar.....	1 50

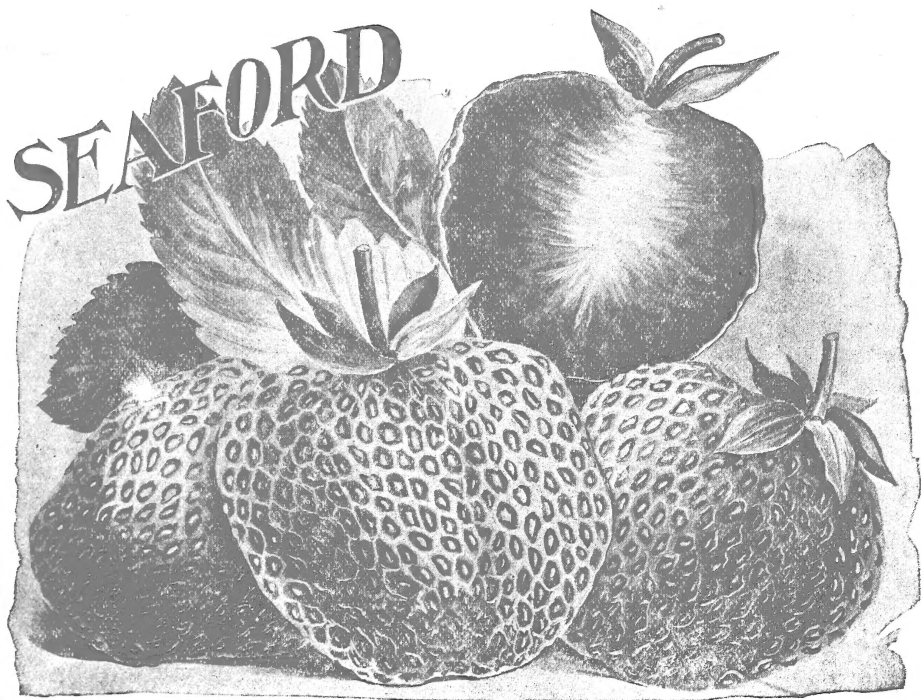
NOTE.—It is best where a quantity of stock is needed to send for special quotations, which will be cheerfully given, especially on trees in carload lots, strawberries or other plants in 50,000 to 100,000 lots, I have surplus in many varieties I can sell cheap.

CHAS. WRIGHT.

A New Strawberry-Seafood

Here is another new candidate for public favor, and we state with all sincerity that, judging from past experience, it is superior to Bubach in many respects and fully equal in all other, and all intelligent growers have regarded Bubach as being nearer perfection than any other Strawberry cultivated here. To be sure it has its defects, and so they all have, but in SEAFORD we believe we have a berry fully equal to Bubach in size, far more productive, firm enough to meet all requirements, color deep, glossy red and quality fit for a king. The plant is as large as Bubach, and a much more vigorous grower, blossom imperfect, while it ripens its crop much faster and several days earlier, and therefore commands bigger prices.

A leading commission man to whom we showed them last season said he could guarantee to sell such berries at 25cts. a quart right along. In fact he could not buy such berries at any price.



The berry is of regular shape, the size of illustration, somewhat larger and very few smaller. The cut is made from a photograph and is correct. The fruit is a deep, rich red all through and very solid. We had fully intended to have 50 acres of this in fruit before we sold a plant, but believing it ought to go before the public at once, we will sell a limited number of

plants this spring at the following prices in order to have it tried elsewhere.

It may not succeed everywhere but where it is a success, growers will certainly agree with us that it is in the lead of anything now before the public.

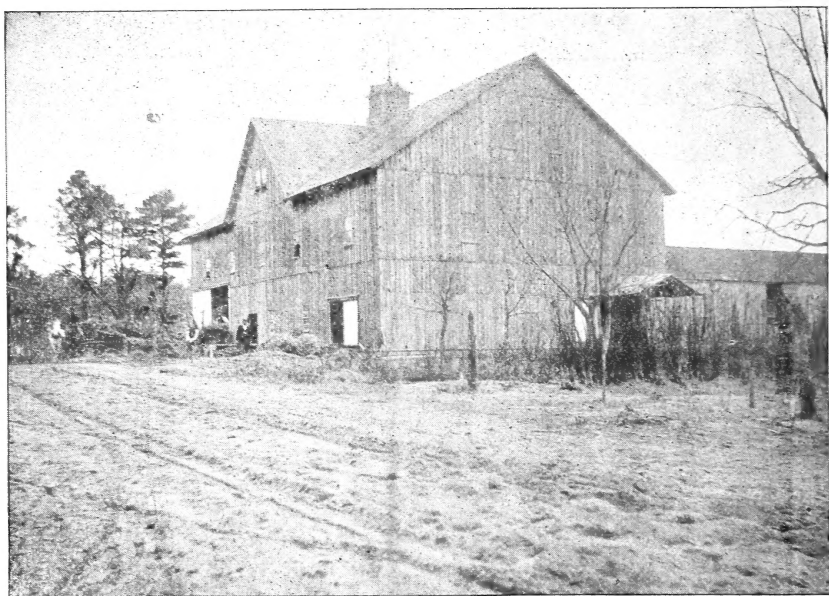
A little money expended in 100 plants this Spring will give you enough to plant a good patch for next season, and while the price may seem high to some, it is below that often asked for new varieties. Price per dozen, \$2.00, per hundred, \$10.00.

This berry will NOT BE OFFERED FOR SALE this season except by one other party and myself, who control the entire stock, therefore any one else who may offer it may be regarded as a fraud.

NOTE.--Much stress is being laid by certain propagators on the healthy condition of their stock, entire freedom from Yellows, Rosette or San Jose Scale. I WAS THE FIRST NURSERYMAN ON THIS PENINSULA to publish a bill of health and among the first in the country to do so. I send a certificate of such with every shipment of goods, and my clean bill of health will be found on first page of catalogue.

CHAS. WRIGHT,

SEAFORD, DEL.



SPRAYING.

Spraying to prevent injuries from insects and fungus diseases is as necessary to successful fruit culture as manuring, tillage or pruning. The effects of these pests are often not apparent until a careful investigation has been made. They are ascribed to wet weather, heat or frost. Heat, cold and wet may influence the results as hot wet weather is favorable to the growth of weeds. But where no weed seeds are there can be no weeds, so where no disease germs are there can be no blight, rust and scabs. Spraying is the well tried and effective remedy for these troubles.

The Bordeaux mixture is the remedy for fungus diseases. There are others, but this leads them all. Kerosene emulsion and tobacco water for apple, Paris Green and London Purple for most other insects, are the best insecticides. The best spraying pumps are the cheapest. It does not pay to fool with cheap pumps, cheap hose and poor nozzles.

Bordeaux mixture is best made by using 6 lbs. blue stone (sulphate of copper), 6 lbs. of quick lime with 40 gallons of water. If a large quantity is needed dissolve say 40 lbs. of blue stone in 16 gallons of water, slack 48 lbs. of lime with enough water to make a thick milk of lime; strain, put these into separate barrels and sink into the ground. When wanted for use take 2 gallons of the dissolved blue stone and dilute with say ten gallons of water. Take one-eighth of the milk of lime, dilute with water, then pour the two slowly together, stirring constantly, then add enough water to make 40 gallons. For peaches and plums a larger quantity of water should be added, making it 50 to 60 gallons. Caution: If too little lime is used the foliage will be injured. For codling moth and all insects add four ounces of Paris Green to every barrel of the Bordeaux mixture. For insects alone use a pound of Paris Green to every 200 gallons of water.

WHAT TO SPRAY.

Apples—For Codling moth, leaf blight and apple scab, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris Green once before the bloom opens, and once every two or three weeks until 3 to 5 sprayings have been given; but one thorough spraying is worth half a dozen poorly done.

Pears—Same as apples.

Peaches—For rot and curculio, Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green, twice before blooming—once just before the blossoms open and once ten days to two weeks prior to that, two or three times after blooming at intervals of about ten days to two weeks.

Plums—same as peaches.

Strawberries—Every two or three weeks with Bordeaux mixture to prevent leaf blight or rust. For aphids on the foliage use tobacco water—one pound of tobacco stems to one gallon of water, and spray thoroughly, or kerosene emulsion—coal oil 2 gallons, hard soap half pound, or soft soap 1 quart, boiling water 1 gallon, churn or pump together vigorously for 15 or 20 minutes; dilute with about 30 gallons of water, and spray thoroughly. For root aphids spread tobacco stems above the roots. Strawberry aphids, dip the plants in tobacco water. Full information about insecticides and fungicides may be had from the Experiment Station bulletins and reports of the Department of Agriculture. These should be examined carefully, and someone who has had experience should be consulted as to the details of the operation of spraying.